

The Daily Courant.

Friday, January 4. 1706.

London, January 4.

SOME Months ago, a Manifesto written in the Name of the Elector of Bavaria and printed at Paris with the King's Privilege, was translated and publish'd intire in the Monthly Register. An Answer to that Manifesto has been lately transmitted from abroad: 'Tis large; but written with so much Temper, and fair Strength of Reason, that we cannot doubt the Publick will find an instructive Entertainment in the Abstract, which during the Delay of the Letters from Holland, we intend to give of it.

FRANCE, and those who regulate our Conduct by their Councils; have not of late been forward to publish Manifestoes and Apologies. That Method has succeeded so ill with them on so many Occasions, that they have almost wholly left it off; and have Recourse to other Means that are more certain to procure, if not the Approbation and Applause, yet the Respect and Fear at least of those who might be unsatisfied of the Justice of their Pretensions. 'Tis surprizing therefore to see a Writing publish'd under the Title of *The Elector of Bavaria's Manifesto*; and 'tis hard to believe it was drawn up with his Consent, tho' it bear his Name; the Weakness of the Reasons urg'd in it, and the haughty Tone in which they are deliver'd, making it more credible that 'tis the Work of a Pensioner of France, who has no other End than to engage his Electoral Highness more deeply in the Party he has espous'd, by rendering him irreconcilable to the Emperor and Empire, who truly compassionating the Condition to which he is reduc'd, sincerely desire a Reconciliation with him, and that he would return to his true Interest.

This has mov'd a private Person, who has a profound Respect for his Electoral Highness of Bavaria, to publish Reflections on that Manifesto; not with Design to reproach that Prince with his Conduct, but to shew those who have drawn him into their Party, that the World are far from being satisfied of the Justice of the Motives they us'd to engage him in it, and are sorry to see in their Power a Prince, who for his illustrious Birth, and the Glory he had acquir'd, was in a manner ador'd by his Nation. His Intention is only to shew the Invalidity of the Motives, and the Irregularity of the Conduct, which they have perswaded his Electoral Highness to pursue.

The Emperor (says the Manifesto,) was not content in the several Writings he has caus'd to be publish'd against me, to set me out for an Ambitious Prince who in Contempt of my Oaths and the Laws of the Empire, had entered into criminal Engagements with Strangers. The Emperor never caus'd any Writings to be publish'd against him, besides Orders and Imperial Decrees, which the Circumstances of Affairs oblig'd him to publish, either to dispose things proper for a necessary Defence, or to justify such Dispositions. The usual Practice of the Emperors is, to give the Reasons of their Decrees; in which they differ from the Kings of France, who for some time have taken upon them to give *Their Will and Pleasure* for the sole

Reason of their Ordinances. Now in those Decrees which the Emperor was necessitated to publish against his Electoral Highness, the Emperor might well attribute to *Ambition* his said Highness's proceedings in calling foreign Troops into the Empire; and yet it must be granted to be the softest Term that can be us'd to express the Source of the Infinite Mischiefs which the War begun by his Electoral Highness drew after it: Especially considering that all his Electoral Highness's Partisans made no Scruple at the very first to give out, that he aspir'd to nothing less than a Royal Crown, and to form a Kingdom of his own Electorate, and the neighbouring Circles that lay most conveniently for him. No doubt those who inspir'd these Designs into his Electoral Highness, did not call them *ambitious*: They were careful not to give them a Name that might make him disrelish them: But if Ambition be a Propensity in a Man to raise himself above his Condition by indirect and unlawful Means; there was a Necessity to use that Word, or to Sacrifice Truth.

The evident Engagements this Prince had entred into with Strangers, against the Interest of his Country, demonstrate he had broken his Oaths and the Laws of the Empire; and gave the Emperor a Right to make Complaints, and thereby justify the violent Means he was forc'd to employ against him. The Union of a Member with the Body, is not more natural than a good Intelligence between a Prince of the Empire and the Emperor: The least Appearance of Discord, and of Recourse to a foreign Power, gives Men a very ill Opinion of the Person that is guilty of it. Two Circumstances heighten the Guilt of his Electoral Highness's Conduct: The great Favours the Emperor had done him, and the Quality of the Allies to whom his Highness has joyn'd himself: They being known by sad Experience to be the constant implacable Enemies of the Empire. 'Tis a great Mistake to think, that the Quality of Prince of the Empire gives a Right to make Alliances right or wrong; and that at the first Solicitations of a foreign Potentate that seeks to involve the World in Troubles that he may compass his own ambitious Ends, 'tis lawful for a Member of the Empire to make a separate League, and enter into what Engagements he pleases, even into a War against the Empire it self. Were that the Case, the Empire would be no better than one of those Machines of the Playhouse, that at first view appears to be quite another thing than what it really is, and at the striking up of a certain Tune separates it self into as many Persons as it seem'd to have Members, and those fall into a Dance. The Empire as an animated Body, ought to receive its Motions from its proper Head; and never makes so good a Figure in the World as when it moves all at once, and concurs in one Design. And this Elector is the more without Excuse, because the Estates met in Diet had declar'd this War to be the War of the Empire, and thereby made it the Affair of the whole Body; after which 'tis monstrous to suppose some particular Members might separate from it, and join with its Enemies.

But, 'tis pretended the Emperor forc'd the Elector upon the Measures he took, by requiring of him what his Honour would not allow him to do, and because he

was first wanting to the Obligations he had to his House, after the Services his Ancestors and he had done for his Imperial Majesty's Predecessors and for himself. This is saying a great deal in a few Words, and striking with one Blow the Emperor and all the German Princes that are united with him in this War. For what is it but in other Words to say, that the Elector of Bavaria could not do what those Princes have done without dishonouring himself, and therefore those Princes have no sense of Honour, but are acted by mean and base Motives. But all the World is not of the Mind of the Author of the Manifesto, and I shall endeavour to shew him that he is perhaps single in his Opinion.

Some may say the Elector of Bavaria had particular Reasons, which made a Distinction between him and the other Princes of the Empire, and hinder'd him from acting as they have done. I answer, 'tis not to be doubted that without particular Reasons, Motives, and Views, he would not have separated from the sound Party, with whom he had formerly engag'd so much to his own Honour, and to the Advantage of the common Cause: But the Difficulty is to get those Reasons approv'd, and make the World believe them lawful and sufficient. If by those Reasons we are to understand Reasons of Consanguinity, which would not allow his Electoral Highness to contribute to the Dethorning of his Sister's Son, who ought to be as dear to him as his own Blood; we would be inform'd why that Reason has not the same Effect upon all Princes, as it should seem it ought; the apparent Reasons of all their Alliances and Mixture of Blood, being Union and Preservation of Peace between them? But if the Elector be so tender of making War against his Relations, let him consult his new Allies, and they will instruct him, at least their Practice will, that such Scruples ought not to restrain him from taking part in a War, otherwise judg'd reasonable and just. Philip IV. and Charles II. of Spain, were allied to the most Christian Kings in the nearest Ties of Blood, they were Brothers, in Law, Uncles, Nephews; and yet 'tis not believ'd those Titles made the latter suspend one Moment their Resolutions to make War upon the others, nor make the least Halt in pursuing all Advantages against them with the bloodiest Rage. Princes have no Relations, says a political Proverb, because as Sovereigns neither Brothers nor Sisters ought to bar their Pursuit of the Good and Welfare of their Subjects: And indeed that Prince would pass for a Prodigy, who out of Regard to Ties of Blood should relinquish any of his Interests, or even restrain his Ambition.

As for the Reproach that the Emperor had been wanting to the Obligations he had to the House of Bavaria; 'tis very probable by the Harshness of the Expression, that the Writer of the Manifesto represents his Electoral Highness as having the vainest Thoughts and using the coarsest Words, in some Views different from those his Highness can be imagin'd to have. A Man that has a Heart truly generous speaks of his good Deeds to Inferiors with Modesty: how much more becoming is that Modesty when he speaks to a Person greater than himself, and who may have Reason to look upon the Services done him, to be rather Debts discharg'd, than Favours receiv'd? Does it become an Elector, a Prince so much the Emperor's inferior, in short his Vassal, to reproach him insolently with Obligations? If they were Services, the quality of Vassal rendered them indispensable, unless he would incur the Guilt of Felony by refusing to do his Duty: And if they were Offices of Supererogation and Favour, is it not depreciating them and divesting them of all their Merit, to reproach the Person who receiv'd them? But in Fact this Reproach is unjust and groundless, as shall be shewn in the Prosecution of this Discourse, wherein we shall have Occasion to examine particularly all the Obligations the House of Bavaria pretends to have laid upon that of Austria.

In Yesterday's Courant, the 34th Line of the 2d Column, for *has* read *those*; the 38th and 39th Lines of the 3d Column, after *Force*, dele *to Deeds*.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Friday, being the 4th of January, will be Reviv'd, a Play call'd, The Loyal Subject, written by Beaumont and Fletcher; with several Entertainments of Singing by Mr. Ramondon and the Boy, particularly a 2 Part Song compos'd by the late Mr. Henry Purcell; and an extraordinary Piece of Musick for a Violin and Flute, perform'd by Signior Gasparini, and Mr. Pailible, and Dancing by Monsieur Clerrier and Mrs. Moss.

Not Acted there these Twelve Years. 26

At the Desire of several Persons of Quality.

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, to Morrow being Saturday the 5th of January, will be Reviv'd, a Play call'd, The Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter. With Entertainments of Dancing by Monsieur du Ruel and Mrs. du Ruel, Monsieur Cherrier, and Mrs. Moss. And the famous Signiora Francisca Margrita de l'Epine, will perform several Entertainments of Singing in Italian and English, Compos'd by the best Masters. To begin at half a hour after 5 a Clock exactly.

Never Acted but once.

AT the Queen's Theatre in the Hay-Market, this present Friday, being the 4th of January, will be presented, a new Tragedy, call'd The Faithful General.

These Plays are Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard and B. Lintott Next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

An Entertainment by Mr. CLINCH of BARNET, who imitates the Flute, Double Currell, the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Huntsman and Pack of Hounds, the German Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken Man, the Bells: All Instruments are perform'd by his natural Voice. To be seen this present Evening, at 7 a Clock at the Bear Tavern in Cornhill. Price 1s.

Whereas there was a Child about a Fortnight old left on Sunday the 30th of December last, about 5 in the Evening, in Ironmonger-lane, with a Paff wrote his name is Benjamin: Whoever will give Notice to the Church-Wardens of the said Parish, of the Person that let it, or of the Mother of the Child, so that either of them shall be apprehended, shall have 40s. paid them as a Reward by the said Church-Wardens.

The Creditors of James Ayrey, late of Prince's Street near Cornhill London; are desired to meet on Saturday the 5th Instant, at 10 in the Morning, at the Sun Coffee-house next the Sun Tavern, in Threadneedle-street, there being an immediate necessity for the said Meeting, in order to prevent the Loss of their respective Debts.

Whereas Mary Calverley, the Wife of Theophilus Calverley of Lofthouse in the County of York Gentleman, has without Cause Elop'd from her Husband, and been absent for the space of 4 Months last past, left therefore the said Mary should be encourag'd to continue her said Elopement, by finding Credit to buy upon Tick, amongst Neighbours and Traders: These are therefore to give Notice that all Traders, and Persons whatsoever, are hereby restrain'd and forbidden to trust the said Mary, or to furnish her with Meat, Drink, Washing, Lodging, or any other thing whatsoever, upon the Credit of him the said Theophilus Calverley.

For the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy, and for the Benefit of all such Gentlemen, as are willing to lay the best and surest Foundation for all useful Knowledge: There are provided Engines for rarifying and condensing Air, with all the Appurtenances thereunto belonging; also Barometers, Thermometers; and such other Instruments as are necessary for a Course of Experiments, in order to prove the Weight and Spring of the Air, its usefulness in the propagation of Sounds and Conservation of Life, &c. with several new and surprizing Experiments concerning the Production of Light in Vapour: Likewise Utensils proper for making the Hydrostatical Experiments to determine the Laws of Fluids Gravitating upon each other. By J. Hodgson and F. Hauksbee, Fellows of the Royal Society. This Course will begin on Monday the 21st of January next, about 6 in the Evening, at the Room standing over the Entrance to the Queen's Head Tavern in Fleet-street, near Temple-Bar, and will be continued Mondays and Thursdays till finish'd. At which times Lectures will be Read for the better understanding the Experiments, and for the drawing of such Conclusions and Uses as flow from them. Those Gentlemen that are desirous to be present must pay 2 Guineas, one at the time of Subscription, and the other on the 3d Night after the Course begins. Subscriptions are taken in at Mr. Hauksbee's in Giltspur-street without Newgate, and at Mr. Senex's Bookeller next Door to the Fleecet Tavern in Cornhill, at which Place Proposals more at large may be seen.

On Monday next at Tom's Coffee-house adjoining to Ludgate, will begin the Sale by Auction of Bibliotheca Linguarum, being a curious Collection of Books, consisting of the most celebrated Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Dutch and English Authors. Catalogues are deliver'd Gratis by Mr. King in Westminster-Hall, Mr. Barnes in the Pall-Mall, Mr. Hodgson against Grays-Inn in Holbourn, Mr. Smith at the Roe-Buck in Fleet-Street, Mr. Wale in Paul's Church-Yard, Mr. Parkhurst in Cheapside, at the Marine, Exchange, and Powell's Coffee-House in Cornhill, and at the Place of Sale.

This present Friday being the 4th of January, will be expos'd to Sale at Lloyds Coffee-house in Lombard-street, at 3 in the Afternoon, the following Wines. viz. 63 Pipes 19 Hogsheads of extraordinary White Medera Wine, 1 Pipe 12 Hogsheads of Pale Red, 1 Pipe of deep Tinto: Catalogues to be had at Lloyds Coffee-house, sold by Henry Hodges sworn Broker at the Arch in Crutched Friars.

The Mystery of Godliness. A Sermon preach'd before Her Majesty, at St. James's Chappel, on Sunday December 19. 1705. By Lancelot Blackburne, Dean of Exeter, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty: Publish'd by Her Majesty's especial Command. Printed for Tho. Bennet, at the Half-Moon in St. Paul's Church-yard.